

A LINE FOR WHITE

number 2

The Anti-Taimanov



1 e4 c5 2 f3 e6 3 d4 cxd4 4 xd4 c6
5 b5 d6 6 f4!

Matthias Wahls

Series Editor: Grandmaster Murray Chandler

Many club players would love to experiment with difficult opening systems, but simply lack the time and resources to delve through dozens of reference works. This **Line for White** and **Line for Black** opening series aims to change that by covering a variation from only one sides' point of view. Extraneous material is further eliminated by a strong player, in this case FM Matthias Wahls, recommending an exact alternative at each major juncture. The result is a concise booklet, similar to the files some Grandmasters maintain for their own private use. With the minimum of home study, it is possible to learn an entire system that can be used at the club that same evening — we hope with success!

Matthias Wahls is a very fast improving West German player who plays for Hamburg in the Bundesliga. He recently obtained *Grandmaster norms* at both Budapest and Berlin.

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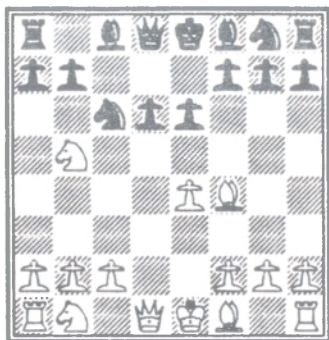
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A line for White

The Anti-Taimanov

ECO code B44 NIC code Si39.2

1 e4 c5 2 ♘f3 e6 3 d4 cd 4
♞d4 ♞c6 5 ♞b5 d6 6 ♕f4!



The Taimanov set-up in the Sicilian has always been a very popular line for black. Many eminent grandmasters belong to its following, with Mark Taimanov, Ulf Andersson, Gary Kasparov and Anatoly Karpov perhaps the most well-known exponents. Black's fourth move leaves white with two principal options; 5 ♞c3 and 5 ♞b5. the latter of which is the subject of this treatise.

After 5 ♞b5. black has the choice either to transpose to the Sicilian Four Knights Variation by 5 ... ♞f6 or to play the true Taimanov move 5 ... d6.

In today's tournament practise, one almost exclusively meets 6 c4 as the response to 5 ... d6, although it appears to me that this line does not succeed in preventing black from maintaining the balance.

The alternative 6 ♕f4, after which we reach our starting position, has experienced much less attention. My task is to prove that the neglect of 6 ♕f4 is by no means justified, or, to put it into bolder words, that 6 ♕f4 guarantees at least a slight opening advantage.

The bishop move directly evokes a Pelikan-type of position, which is positionally demanding and provides both players with tactical ideas.

This fact alone means the whole line is to be recommended for players who feel unhappy with the long-winded positional manoeuvring required by the hedgehog positions arising after 6 c4.

For some people there might be still another kind of

attraction hidden in this variation: it was chosen, elaborated and popularised by Robert James Fischer.

Fischer, however, wasn't the first who opted for this line, as the following miniature powerfully proves:

1 e4 c5 2 d4 cd 3 ♘f3 ♘c6 4 ♘d4 e6 5 ♘b5 d6 6 ♚f4 e5 7 ♚e3 f5? 8 ♘1c3!+- f4. 9 ♘d5 fe 10 ♘bc7 ♙f7 11 ♙f3 ♘f6 12 ♚c4 ♘d4 13 ♘f6 d5 14 ♚d5 ♙g6 15 ♙h5 ♙f6 16 fe ♘c2 17 ♙e2 1-0



Morphy-Andersson, Paris 1858!

1	e4	c5
2	♘f3	e6
3	d4	cd
4	♘d4	♘c6
5	♘b5	d6
6	♚f4	e5

6 ... ♘e5 leads to a clear disadvantage for black after the strong answer 7 ♘1a3! e.g. 7 ... a6 8 ♚e5 de 9 ♙d8

♙d8 10 000±, or 7 ... ♘f6 8 ♚e5 de 9 ♙d8 ♙d8 10 ♙d1 ♙e7 11 ♘d6±

7 ♚e3



In this position black has the choice of three approximately equivalent continuations:

A)	7	...	a6
B)	7	...	♘f6
C)	7	...	♚e6

A) 7 ... a6



Before developing any piece black chases away white's knight, thus taking the

pressure off the d-pawn. This action is on no account unmotivated, as it is this pressure that plays an important part in section B3.

The disadvantage, however, is evident - white's knight gets driven to its favoured square d5.

8 ♖5c3 ♖f6
9 ♕c4



At this point white has a wide range of moves available.

9 ♖a3, 9 ♕g5, 9 ♕e2 and 9 ♖d2 have all been tested, but the text move is the only possibility to fight successfully for the advantage.

9 ... ♕e7

9 ... ♖a5?! is an interesting attempt, since after 10 ♕b3?! ♕e6, equality is within reach e.g. 11 ♖d5 ♖d5 12 ♕d5 ♖c4-.

Fortunately 10 ♕e2 ♕e6 11

♖d5 leaves the knight rather awkwardly placed on the rim.

In Wahls - Cladoras, Bundesliga 1988, there followed 9 ... ♕e6 10 ♖d5 ♕d5 and now 11 ♕d5 would have been very satisfactory for white e.g. 11 ... ♖d5 12 ♖d5 ♕e7 [12 ... ♖b4 13 ♖b3 d5 14 a3 d4 15 ♕d2 ♖c6 16 ♖b7 +-] 13 ♖c3±, 11 ... ♕e7 12 ♖c3±, 11 ... ♖b4?! 12 ♕b3! ♖e4 13 c3 ♖c6 14 ♖d5+-.

10 ♖d5 ♖d5
11 ♕d5 00
12 ♖a3

12 ♖c3± Spiriev-Wegner, Budapest 1987, 12 00±

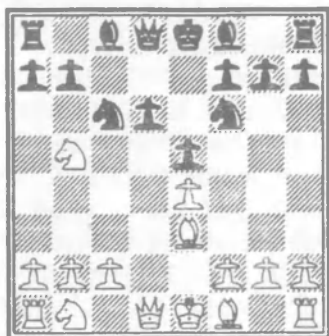
12 ... ♖h8

12 ... ♕e6 13 c3± Hellers-Gdanski, Bagiuo 1987.

13 00 f5
14 f3 f4
15 ♕f2 ♖f6
16 ♖c4±

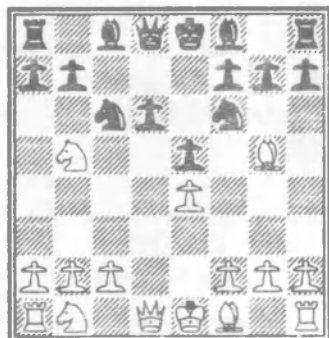


B) 7 ... ♖f6

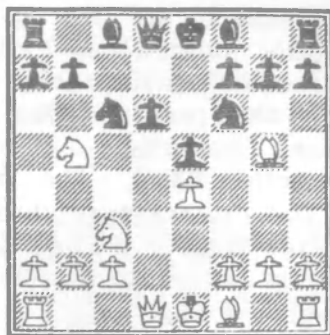


With this natural developing move, black introduces the main line of the whole system.

8 ♕g5



By moving this piece three times in a row, white obtains a position which strongly resembles the main line of the Pelikan variation, which is brought about by the moves 1 e4 c5 2 ♖f3 ♖c6 3 d4 cd 4 ♖d4 ♖f6 5 ♖c3 e5 6 ♖db5 d6 7 ♕g5



The positions differ in so far as the fact that white is a tempo down in our line, which is actually no disadvantage at all.

The explanation for this curiosity is that the c3 square remains vacant for the retreating knight, so that white is able to avoid its misplacement on a3.

Black now has three choices, each giving the game a distinct character.

- B1) 8 ... a6?!
- B2) 8 ... ♖a5!?
- B3) 8 ... ♕e6

B1) 8 ... a6?!



Although this is the normal move in the Pelikan position, it turns out to be disadvantageous for black in this line. (8 ... Qe7? 9 Qf6 gf is clearly better for white, since the dark-squared bishop is poorly placed on e7)

9 Qf6 gf
10 c5c3 f5

No improvement is 10 ... Qg7 11 c2d2! b5 12 a4 b4 13 c5d5 f5 14 Qc4 00 15 Wh5 c4d4 16 00 fe 17 c3 (Sanguinetti - Polugayevsky, Havana 1966), or 10 ... Qe6 11 c5d5 Qg7 12 c3bc3 00 13 Qd3 c4d4 (Peresipkin - Suetin, USSR 1972) 14 Wh5 , with a clear advantage to white in both cases.

11 Wh5

At this stage white has to pay attention to a possible black queen sortie to g5, which proved sufficient for black after 11 Qc4? e.g. 11 ... Wg5 12 g3 fe 13 c4e4 Wg6 14 c3bc3 c4d4 15 00 Qh3 16 fel 000 17 f3 (Stein - Taimanov, USSR 1971) d5+, or 11 ... c4d4 12 c4d2 Wg5 13 g3 Qh6+ Balinas - Korchnoi, Lugano 1968 (ol).

11 ... c4d4

11 ... Qg7 12 c4d2 is also very attractive for white, as the following line illustrates: 12 ... 00 13 ef! [13 000 c4d4 14 Qd3 fe 15 Qe4 h6∞] c4d4 14 Qd3 d5 15 f6 e4 16 c4de4+ -

12	Qc4	Wc7
13	c4d2	c2c2
14	We2	a1a1
15	a1a1	b5
16	c4d5	Wd8
17	Qb3	



According to Polugayevsky, white possesses a huge advantage.

B2) 8 ... Wa5!?



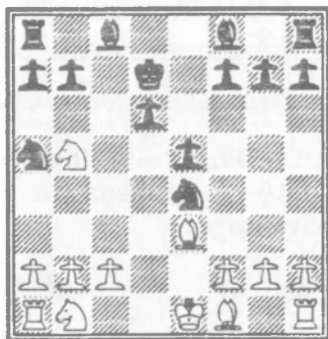
This move is very enterprising and produces a position which requires accurate play from both sides.

9 ♖d2

Unambitious players might try 9 ♖d2 ♜d8 10 ♖g5, hoping for a quick draw.

9 ... ♘e4
10 ♜a5 ♘a5
11 ♖e3 ♜d7

After 11 ... ♜d8? Mikenas gives the line 13 f3 ♘f6 14 ♖a7 ♘d5 15 c4+-



This diagram shows the crucial position.

Theory recommends the pawn sacrifice 12 ♘lc3 ♘c3 13 ♘c3, and estimates white's chances as superior. This assessment is, in my opinion, refuted by the game Wedberg - Sjoberg, Stockholm 1985/86 which continued 13 ... b6! 14 000

♖b7 15 f4 f6 (15 ... ♘c6) 16 fe fe 17 ♖e2!? ♖g2 18 ♖bg1 ♖h3 19 ♘e4 and now 19 ... g6 20 ♖b5 ♜c7 21 ♖d3 would have led to an unclear position.

Instead of 12 ♘lc3, white should play to recover the lost material, thus securing some advantage.

12 f3! ♘f6

12 ... ♘c5?? loses after 13 b4 and 12 ... a6? 13 fe ab 14 ♖b5 gives white a comfortable game.

13 ♖a7



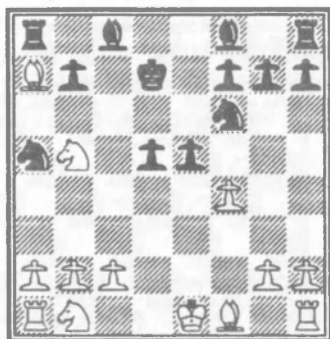
Since the idea of capturing on a7 has, oddly enough, not occurred in tournament practice, all the following lines are based on analysis.

13 ... d5

Inferior is 13 ... ♘c6?! 14 ♖b6 ♖a6 [14 ... d5 15 ♘c7 ♖b8 16 ♘lc3 ♖b4 (16 ... d4 17 000

ΔQc4, f4±) 17 ♖7d5 ♜d5 18
 000 ♚c3 19 ♜d5 ♜e6 20 ♚c4±;
 14 ... ♜d5 15 ♚f2 Δ♜1c3,
 000± e.g. 15 ... ♜db4 16 ♜1a3
 d5 17 000 (17 c3? ♜a6 18 000
 ♜e6∞) ♜a2 18 ♜b1 ♜ab4 19
 c3 ♜a6 20 ♜d5+−] 15 ♚f2 d5
 16 ♜1c3 ♚b4 [16 ... d4 17 000]
 17 000 d4 [17 ... ♜e7 18 a3
 ♚a5 19 ♜d5 ♜7d5 20 c4+−] 18
 ♜a4 ♜e7 19 c3 dc 20 ♚c5+−

14 f4!



This is the key move of the
 variation. With the aid of a
 pawn sacrifice, white
 destroys black's imposing
 pawn centre.

14 ... ef

After 14 ... e4? white should
 attempt to exploit black's
 dangerously placed monarch,
 and go for a breakthrough
 with c4 - 15 ♜d2! ♜c6 16 ♚d4
 [16 c4? b6] ♚e6 17 f5! ♚d7 [17
 ... ♚f5?! 18 ♚f6 gf 19 ♜d4+−]
 18 c4+−

15 ♜1c3 ♚b4

15 ... ♜c6 is an interesting
 alternative, since 16 ♜d4
 ♜d7! leaves white with
 nothing better than 17 ♜db5
 [17 ♚b5?? ♜c7 and the hero
 on a7 perishes]. 16 ♚d4,
 however, promises some
 advantage due to black's
 demolished pawn structure
 and vulnerable king.

16 ♚d4

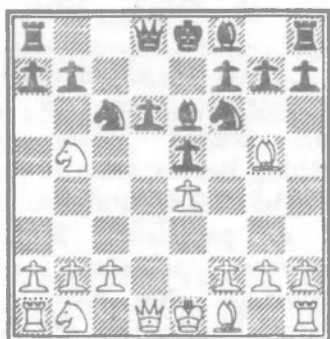


The position in the above
 diagram is favourable for
 white, as black has to worry
 about the safety of the king
 and pawns. Consequently
 8 ... ♜a5 does not equalise.

B3) 8 ... ♚e6

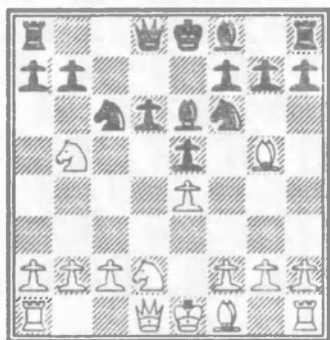
see following diagram

In contrast to 8 ... a6?! or 8
 ... ♜a5!? this solid
 continuation leads to a
 calmer game. However, as in
 the previous lines, black is



unable to achieve full equality.

9 ♖d2!



This is the most cunning way to handle the position. By launching the knight towards c4, white creates strong pressure against the black d-pawn. 9 ♖lc3 a6 10 ♕f6 gf 11 ♖a3 d5! leads to a very unclear position as in the famous game Fischer-Petrosian, Buenos Aires 1971.

9 ... ♕e7

9 ... ♖c8 10 ♖c4 ♖d4 11 ... d5 11 ed ♕d5 12 ♕f6 gf 13 c3! Δ13 ... a6 14 ♖bd6± 11 ♕f6 gf 12 ♖d4 ♕c4 13 ♖f5 ♖a5 14 c3 ♕e6 15 ♖f3± Petrushin - Zaharov, USSR 1972.

9 ... a6 10 ♕f6 gf 11 ♖c3 ♕h6 12 ♖c4 ♖d4 (Wahls-van Mil, Bad Worishofen 1988) 13 ♕d3±

10 ♕f6 ♕f6
11 ♖c4 00
12 ♖d6



By capturing on d6, white carries out the plan which was indicated by his ninth move. His lead in development, however, enables black to regain the lost material.

B31) 12 ... a6?
B32) 12 ... ♖c8
B31) 12 ... a6?

see following diagram

This move is a

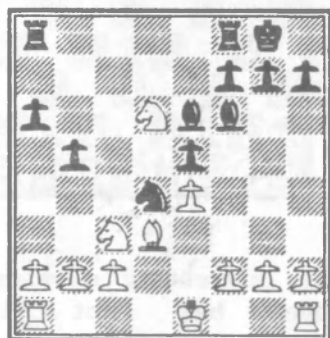
recommendation of Gary



Kasparov, printed in the Russian version of his book on the Sicilian with e6, d6. The world champion evidently failed to properly analyse the consequences.

13 ♖c3 ♜d6
14 ♜d6 ♜d4

14 ... ♜b4 doesn't manage to avoid a clear disadvantage: 15 000 ♜a2 [15 ... ♜a2 16 b3+-] 16 ♜a2 ♜a2 17 b3 ♜fd8 18 ♜b2 ♜e7 19 ♜f5 ♜d1 20 ♜e7 ♜f8 21 ♜d5 ♜b3 [21 ... ♜b1 22 ♜c3, 21 ... ♜c8 22 ♜e3] 22 ♜b3 Δ♜e3, h4, ♜h3±
15 ♜d3 b5



In his analysis Kasparov now gives the unmotivated move 16 a3? which provides black with the opportunity to obtain great activity by 16 ... g6 17 ♜d5 ♜d5 18 ed ♜e7 19 ♜e4 f5 etc.

For this reason 16 a3? should be replaced by 16 ♜f5 which yields white some advantage:

a) 16 ... ♜f5? 17 ef ♜ac8 18 000+-

b) 16 ... g6? 17 ♜d4 ed 18 ♜e2+-

c) 16 ... ♜f5? 17 ef e4 [17 ... ♜d7 18 ♜e4+-, 17 ... b4 18 ♜e4+-] 18 ♜e4 [18 ♜e4? ♜b2 19 ♜b1 ♜f5, 18 fe? ed 19 ef ♜f7 20 cd b4)⚡ e.g. 21 ♜e4 ♜b2 22 ♜b1 ♜a3!] ♜c3 19 bc ♜ae8 20 00 ♜a2 21 ♜d3+-

Black's best attempt after 16 ♜f5 is to play 16 ... b4 17 ♜d4 bc 18 ♜e6 cb 19 ♜b1 fe but despite tangible drawing chances, his task remains unpleasant.

B32) 12 ... ♜c8



13 c3

It is absolutely necessary to limit the scope of black's knight.

13 ... Qc4

13 ... Qd8? 14 Bc7+-

14 Qc4 a6

15 Ba3 Bg4



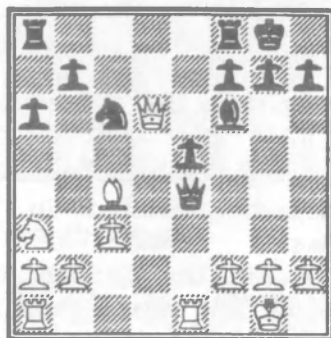
Thus black regains the pawn. The so-far untested 15 ... Qd8, however, deserves attention: 16 Bc5 Qe7 17 Be3 Qa3 [17 ... Bd4? 18 cd Qa3 19 Bb3+-] 18 ba Ba5 [18 ... Bb4 19 Qf7 Bf7 20 ab Bc4 21 Bcl ΔBe2+-] 19 Qd5 and white has only a small edge.

16 00 Be4

16 ... Qad8 would be a mistake due to 17 Bc7 Qd7 18 h3 Bg2 19 Bg2 Qc7 20 Qad1 which is Peresypkin - Timoshchenko, USSR 1973,

where white obtained more than a slight advantage.

17 Qfe1



As the result of his pawn majority on the queen-side, and black's weakness on d5, white is provided with a small but long-lasting advantage.

C) 7 ... Qe6



This interesting developing move has not been attempted hitherto. The idea is simply to avoid

the pin on the knight (see line B). 7 ... ♕e7 has the same intention, but allows white to develop 'normally' with 8 ♖lc3 a6 [8 ... ♖f6 9 ♕g5 Δ10 ♕f6±] 9 ♖a3 b5 [9 ... ♖f6 10 ♖c4 Δ11 ♖b6±] 10 ♖d5 ♖b8 11 ♖b1! Δ♖lc3±

8 ♖d2

8 ♖lc3 is also possible here, since both 8 ... ♖f6 9 ♖d5! ♕d5 10 cd ♖b8 [10 ... ♖e7 11 c3! Δ♖a4, ♕a7±] 11 c4 and 8 ... a6 9 ♖a3 Δ10 ♖c4 are fine for white. The tempting 8 c4, however, enables black to achieve strong counterplay with 8 ... ♖f6 e.g. 9 ♖lc3 a6 10 ♖a3 ♖g4! or 9 f3 ♕e7 10 ♕e2 ♖h5!

8 ... a6

8 ... ♖f6 9 ♕g5± - see line B

9 ♖c3 ♖f6

9 ... b5 10 a4 b4 11 ♖d5±

10 ♖c4 b5

10 ... ♕e7 11 ♖b6 ♖b8 12 ♕e2 promises white a bright future.

11 ♖b6 ♖b8

12 ♖bd5



The control of the d5-square and the weakness of black's queen-side pawns ensure white a distinct advantage.

Illustrative games

In this section are a number of games for further study. Looking at these games will reinforce the ideas brought out in the earlier sections.

A) Hellers F-Gdanski J Baguio WJ 1987

1 e4 c5 2 ♘f3 e6 3 d4 cd4 4
 ♘d4 ♘c6 5 ♘b5 d6 6 ♙f4 e5 7
 ♙e3 a6 8 ♘5c3 ♘f6 9 ♙c4 ♙e7
 10 ♘d5 ♘d5 11 ♙d5 0-0 12
 ♘a3 ♙e6 13 c3 ♙g5 14 ♘c4
 ♙e3 15 ♘e3 ♘e7 16 ♙b3 ♙b6
 17 0-0 ♙ad8 18 ♙e1 ♙c6 19
 ♙c2 d5 20 ed5 ♘d5 21 ♘f5



22 ♙f5 23 ♙e4 ♙e4
 24 ♙e4 ♘d3 25 ♙e2 ♙fe8 26
 g3 ♘c5 27 ♙c2 f6 28 b4 ♘e6
 29 f4 ♘c7 30 fe5 ♙e5 31 ♙e5
 fe5 32 ♙b3 ♙h8 33 ♙e1 ♙e8
 34 a4 g6 35 ♙d1 ♙e7 36 ♙d8
 ♙g7 37 ♙f2 ♙f6 38 ♙e3 ♙f5
 39 h3 ♘e8 40 ♙d5 ♘f6 41 ♙b3
 ♙g5 42 ♙d1 ♙c7 43 ♙d3 h5 44
 ♙c2 e4 45 ♙d4 b5 46 ab5 ab5
 47 ♙b3 ♙e7 48 ♙e3 ♙c7 49
 ♙d4 ♙e7 50 ♙e3 ♙c7 51 ♙d4
 ½-½

A) Lengyel B-Stone R Hamburg HSV 1987

1 e4 c5 2 ♘f3 e6 3 d4 cd4 4
 ♘d4 ♘c6 5 ♘b5 d6 6 ♙f4 e5 7
 ♙e3 ♘f6 8 ♘1c3 a6 9 ♘a3 b5
 10 ♘d5 ♙b8 11 ♙d3 ♘e7 12 c4
 bc4 13 ♘f6 gf6 14 ♘c4 ♙b7

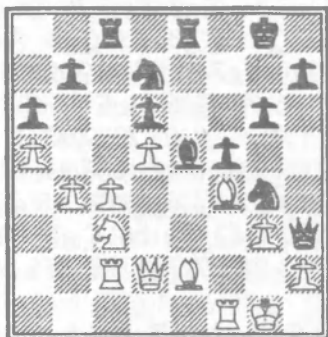


15 ♙a4 ♙c6 16 ♙a6 ♙g7 17 0-0
 0-0 18 ♙fd1 ♙a8 19 ♙b6 ♙d7
 20 ♙b4 d5 21 ♘b6 ♙b7 22 ed5
 1-0

A) Wahls M-Cladouras M Bundesliga 1988

1 e4 c5 2 ♘f3 e6 3 d4 cd4 4
 ♘d4 ♘c6 5 ♘b5 d6 6 ♙f4 e5 7
 ♙e3 a6 8 ♘5c3 ♘f6 9 ♙c4 ♙e6
 10 ♘d5 ♙d5 11 ed5 ♘b8 12 0-0
 ♙e7 13 a4 0-0 14 a5 ♘bd7 15
 ♙e2 ♘e8 16 ♙d2 f5 17 f4 ♙f6
 18 c4 ♙c8 19 ♘c3 ef4 20 ♙f4
 g6 21 ♙ff1 ♙e5 22 b4 ♙h4 23

Qf4 Qef6 24 g3 Wh3 25 Rac1
Rfe8 26 Rc2 Qg4



27 Qg4 Wh4 28 Qe2 Qf6 29
Wd3 Qe4 30 Qg2 Qg7 31 Qc1
Qe5 32 Qf4 Qf4 33 Rf4 Wh5
34 c5 We7 35 c6 Qf6 36 Qb2
Qg4 37 Wd4 Qe5 38 Rf1 Rf8
39 Re1 Rce8 40 Rce2 Wh7 41
Re5 de5 42 Re5 1-0

B) Fleck R-Calvo R Bayern Munchen-Bochum 1986

1 e4 c5 2 Qf3 Qc6 3 d4 cd4 4
Qd4 e6 5 Qb5 d6 6 Qf4 e5 7
Qe3 Qf6 8 Qlc3 a6 9 Qa3 d5
10 Qd5 Qe4 11 Qc4 Qe6 12
Qdb6 Wd1 13 Rd1 Rd8 14 Rd8
Qd8 15 c3 Qc5



16 Qd3 Qe3 17 Qe3 Qc5 18 Qb1
Qe7 19 b4 Qd7 20 Qd7 Qd7 21
Qe2 Rc8 22 Rd1 Qe8 23 Qd2
f5 24 Re1 Rd8 25 Qc1 Qf7 26
Rd1 Rc8 27 Qb2 f4 28 Qf1
Qd5 29 Rc1 Qb6 30 Qc2 Qc4
31 Qa1 Qf6 32 Rd1 Qa3 33 Qd3
Rd8 34 Rd2 Rc8 35 Rd1 Qc4
36 Qe4 Rc7 37 Qd2 Qe2 38
Re1 Qg4 39 f3 Rd7 40 Re2
Qf5 41 Qf5 Qf5 42 Qe4 Rd1
43 Qb2 Qc4 44 Qb3 b5 45 a4

1/2-1/2

B2) Kengis E-Romanishin O Jurmala 1987

1 e4 c5 2 Qf3 e6 3 d4 cd4 4
Qd4 Qc6 5 Qb5 d6 6 Qf4 e5 7
Qe3 Qf6 8 Qg5 Wa5 9 Wd2
Qe4 10 Wa5 Qa5 11 Qe3 Qd7
12 Qlc3 Qc3 13 Qc3 b6 14 f4
Qb7 15 0-0-0 e4 16 Qb5 Qc6
17 g4 Re8 18 Rd2 f6 19 Rhd1
h5 20 g5 fg5 21 fg5 Re5



22 Qf4 Rf5 23 Qd6 e3 24 Rd3
Qc8 25 Re3 Qd6 26 Rd6 Rd8
27 Rd8 Qd8 28 h4 Rf4 29 Re7
Rh4 30 Qd3 Rf4 31 Qb5 a6 32
Qd6 Qb8 33 Rg7 Qd5 34 g6
h4 35 Rh7 Rg4 36 Qf5 Rg1 37
Qd2 Qe6 38 Qe4 h3 39 Qc3

♖g2 40 ♜d4 ♖g5 41 ♜f7 ♘f7
 42 g7 ♜e6 43 ♜e3 ♖g3 44
 ♜f2 1-0

**B2) Fischer. R-Taimanov. M
Vancouver qf (2) 1971**

1 e4 c5 2 ♜f3 ♜c6 3 d4 cd4 4
 ♜d4 e6 5 ♜b5 d6 6 ♘f4 e5 7
 ♘e3 ♜f6 8 ♘g5 ♜a5 9 ♜d2
 ♜e4 10 ♜a5 ♜a5 11 ♘e3 ♜d7
 12 ♜lc3 ♜c3 13 ♜c3 ♜d8 14
 ♜b5 ♘e6 15 0-0-0 b6 16 f4
 ef4 17 ♘f4 ♜b7 18 ♘e2 ♘d7 19
 ♖d2 ♘e7 20 ♖hd1 ♜b5 21 ♜b5
 ♜c7 22 ♖e2 ♘f6 23 ♖de1 ♖ac8
 24 ♘c4 ♖hf8 25 b4 a5 26 ♘d5
 ♜b8 27 a3 ♖fd8 28 ♘f7 ♘c3
 29 ♘d2 d5 30 ♖d1 d4 31 ♘c3
 ♖c3 32 ♜b2 d3 33 ♜c3 de2 34
 ♖e1 ♜d6 35 ♘h5 ♜b5 36 ♜b2

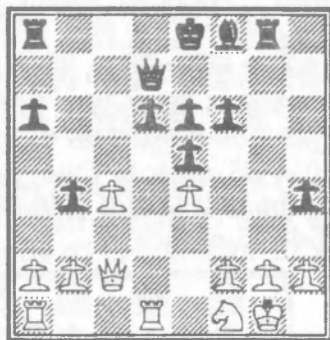


ab4 37 ab4 ♖d4 38 c3 ♖h4 39
 ♘e2 ♜d6 40 ♖d1 ♜c7 41 h3
 ♖f4 42 ♖f1 ♖e4 43 ♘d3 ♖e5
 44 ♖f2 h5 45 c4 ♖g5 46 ♜c3
 ♜d7 47 ♖a2 ♜c8 48 ♜d4 ♜c7
 49 ♖a7 ♜d8 50 c5 bc5 51 bc5
 ♜e8 52 ♖a2 ♜c7 53 ♘c4 ♜d7
 54 ♖b2 ♜c6 55 ♘b3 ♜b5 56
 ♜e3 ♜c5 57 ♜f4 ♖g6 58 ♘d1
 h4 59 ♜f5 ♖h6 60 ♜g5 ♜d6 61
 ♘c2 ♜f7 62 ♜g4 ♜e5 63 ♜f4

♜d4 64 ♖b4 ♜c3 65 ♖b5 ♜f7
 66 ♖c5 ♜d4 67 ♖f5 g5 68 ♜g4
 ♜e5 69 ♜g5 ♖g6 70 ♜h4 ♖g2
 71 ♘d1 ♖g8 72 ♘g4 ♜e4 73
 ♜g3 ♖g7 74 ♖f4 ♜d5 75 ♖a4
 ♜g6 76 ♖a6 ♜e5 77 ♜f4 ♖f7
 78 ♜g5 ♖g7 79 ♜f5 ♖f7 80
 ♖f6 ♖f6 81 ♜f6 ♜e4 82 ♘c8
 ♜f4 83 h4 ♜f3 84 h5 ♜g5 85
 ♘f5 ♜f3 86 h6 ♜g5 87 ♜g6
 ♜f3 88 h7 ♜e5 89 ♜f6 1-0

**B3) Fischer R-Najdorf M
Santa Monica 1966**

1 e4 c5 2 ♜f3 ♜c6 3 d4 cd4 4
 ♜d4 e6 5 ♜b5 d6 6 ♘f4 e5 7
 ♘e3 ♜f6 8 ♘g5 ♘e6 9 ♜lc3 a6
 10 ♘f6 gf6 11 ♜a3 ♜d4 12 ♘c4
 b5 13 ♘e6 fe6 14 ♜e2 ♜c6 15
 ♜g3 ♜d7 16 c4 ♜d4 17 0-0 b4
 18 ♜c2 ♜c2 19 ♜c2 h5 20
 ♖fd1 h4 21 ♜f1 ♖g8

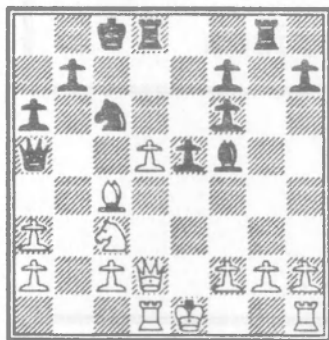


22 a3 h3 23 g3 ba3 24 ♖a3
 ♜c6 25 ♜e2 f5 26 c5 ♜e4 27
 ♜e4 fe4 28 cd6 ♘h6 29 ♖a5
 ♜d7 30 ♖e5 ♘g7 31 ♖e4 ♘b2
 32 ♜e3 a5 33 ♜c4 ♖gb8 34
 ♖h4 ♜c6 35 ♖h7 ♘d4 36 ♖c7
 ♜d5 37 d7 a4 38 ♜b6 ♖b6 39
 ♖c8 ♖d6 40 ♖a8 ♖d7 41 ♖a4
 e5 42 ♜f1 ♖b7 43 f4 ♜e6 44

fe5 ♖f7 45 ♜e2 ♖f2 46 ♜d3
 ♜e5 47 ♖e1 1-0

B3) Fischer R-Petrosian T Buenos Aires [ml] 1971

1 e4 c5 2 ♟f3 e6 3 d4 cd4 4
 ♟d4 ♟c6 5 ♟b5 d6 6 ♟f4 e5 7
 ♟e3 ♟f6 8 ♟g5 ♟e6 9 ♟lc3 a6
 10 ♟f6 gf6 11 ♟a3 d5 12 ed5
 ♟a3 13 ba3 ♜a5 14 ♜d2 0-0-0
 15 ♟c4 ♖hg8 16 ♖d1 ♟f5



17 ♟d3 ♟d3 18 ♜d3 ♟d4 19
 0-0 ♜b8 20 ♜h1 ♜a3 21 f4
 ♖c8 22 ♟e4 ♜d3 23 cd3 ♖c2
 24 ♖d2 ♖d2 25 ♟d2 f5 26 fe5
 ♖e8 27 ♖e1 ♟c2 28 ♖e2 ♟d4
 29 ♖e3 ♟c2 30 ♖h3 ♖e5 31
 ♟f3 ♖d5 32 ♖h7 ♖d3 33 h4
 ♟e3 34 ♖f7 ♖d1 35 ♜h2 ♖a1
 36 h5 f4 37 ♖f4 ♖a2 38 ♖e4
 ♟g2 39 ♜g3 ♖a5 40 ♟e5 1-0

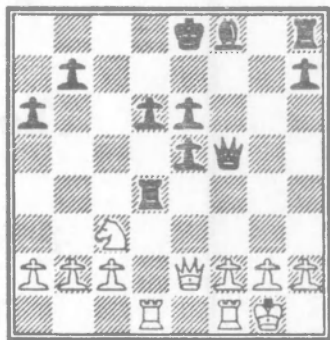
B3) Wahls M-van Mil J Bad Worishofen 1988

1 e4 c5 2 ♟f3 e6 3 d4 cd4 4
 ♟d4 ♟c6 5 ♟b5 d6 6 ♟f4 e5 7
 ♟e3 ♟f6 8 ♟g5 ♟e6 9 ♟d2 a6
 10 ♟f6 gf6 11 ♟c3 ♟h6 12 ♟c4
 ♟d4 13 ♟d5 ♟d5 14 ed5 ♖c8
 15 c3 b5 16 ♟e3 ♟e3 17 fe3
 ♟f5 18 ♜f3 ♟h4 19 ♜f2 ♟g6
 20 ♟e2 ♜b6 21 0-0 f5 22 ♟d3

e4 23 ♜f5 ♜e3 24 ♜h1 0-0 25
 ♟e4 ♖ce8 26 ♟c2 ♖e5 27 ♜f6
 ♜d2 28 ♖ac1 ♖g5 29 ♟e4 ♖e5
 30 ♟c2 ♖g5 31 ♟e4 ♖e5 32
 ♖c2 ♜g5 33 ♜g5 ♖g5 34 g3
 ♖e5 35 ♟f3 f5 36 ♜g2 ♜g7 37
 c4 ♟e7 38 cb5 ab5 39 ♖c7
 ♖f7 40 ♖d1 ♟g6 41 ♖c6 ♖a7
 42 a3 b4 43 ab4 ♖b7 44 ♖d4
 ♖e3 45 ♖c3 ♖e1 46 ♖b3 ♟e5
 47 b5 ♜f6 48 b6 ♟d7 49 ♖c4
 ♖e8 50 ♖c6 1-0

B3) Fischer-Taimanov Vancouver qf (6) 1971

1 e4 c5 2 ♟f3 ♟c6 3 d4 cd4 4
 ♟d4 e6 5 ♟b5 d6 6 ♟f4 e5 7
 ♟e3 ♟f6 8 ♟g5 ♟e6 9 ♟lc3 a6
 10 ♟f6 gf6 11 ♟a3 ♟d4 12 ♟c4
 f5 13 ef5 ♟f5 14 ♟d3 ♖c8 15
 ♟f5 ♖c4 16 ♟e6 fe6 17 ♜e2
 ♖d4 18 0-0 ♜g5 19 ♖ad1 ♜f5



20 ♖d4 ed4 21 ♟e4 ♟e7 22
 ♖d1 ♜e5 23 ♜d3 ♖f8 24 ♜d4
 ♜d4 25 ♖d4 d5 26 ♟c3 ♟c5 27
 ♖d2 ♖f4 28 g3 ♖c4 29 ♟e2
 ♖a4 30 a3 ♜d7 31 ♜g2 b5 32
 c3 a5 33 ♟d4 b4 34 ♟b3 ♟b6
 35 ab4 ab4 36 c4 ♜c6 37 c5
 ♟c7 38 ♟d4 ♜d7 39 f4 e5 40
 c6 ♜c8 41 ♟b5 ♖a2 42 f5 ♟d8
 43 ♖d5 ♖b2 1-0